

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
WESTERN DIVISION**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

CHARLES LEE WESTON,

Defendant.

Case No. 22-00040-01-CR-W-DGK

PLEA AGREEMENT

Pursuant to Rule 11(c)(1)(B) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, the parties described below have entered into the following plea agreement:

1. The Parties. The parties to this agreement are the United States Attorney's Office for the Western District of Missouri (otherwise referred to as "the Government" or "the United States"), represented by Teresa A. Moore, United States Attorney, and Bradley K. Kavanaugh, Assistant United States Attorney, and the defendant, Charles Lee Weston ("the defendant"), represented by Donnell Smith.

The defendant understands and agrees that this plea agreement is only between him and the United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, and that it does not bind any other federal, state, or local prosecution authority or any other government agency, unless otherwise specified in this agreement.

2. Defendant's Guilty Plea. The defendant agrees to and hereby does plead guilty to Count One of the Information charging him with a violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 922(o) and 924(a)(2), that is, Illegal Possession of a Machinegun. By entering into this plea agreement, the defendant admits that he knowingly committed this offense, and is in fact guilty of this offense.

3. Factual Basis for Guilty Plea. The parties agree that the facts constituting the offense to which he is pleading guilty are as follows:

On July 9, 2021, ATF Special Agents (SAs) identified a website, www.drummagazines.com, located in Kansas City, Missouri, that was selling multiple items believed to be machineguns. The first item appeared to be a drop in auto-sear which was being marketed as a “Freedom & Liberty phone holder set.” This drop in auto-sear manipulates the firearm to continuously expel a projectile with a single pull of the trigger. The second item appeared to be a Glock Auto Switch. This was being marketed as an “80% Full Auto and Select Fire Glock Kits.”

Charles Lee WESTON, residing in Kansas City, Missouri, was identified as the owner of the website. **WESTON** has been a Federal Firearms Licensee with the ATF since June of 2020.

On July 13, 2021, SAs purchased the “Freedom & Liberty phone holder set” from www.drummagazines.com. The 80% Glock switches were “out of stock.” SAs utilized the website’s credit card processor and, using an undercover credit card, were able to make the purchase for a set, which consisted of two (2) devices, for \$149.99. The item shipped to an undercover mailbox in the Eastern District of Virginia.

On July 19, 2021, SAs retrieved the “Freedom & Liberty phone holder set” from an undercover mailbox. The box was shipped via USPS. The box was shipped from: DRUMMAGAZINES LLC, 4015 Sterling Ave, Kansas City, Missouri, 64133. This is the same address on file for the FFL at this location.

On July 19, 2021, SAs sent the “Freedom & Liberty phone holder set” to the ATF’s Firearms Technology Criminal Branch (FTCB) for examination. The examination of the two (2) devices revealed them to be 3D printed Trigger Control Group Travel Reducer (TCGTR) type machinegun conversion devices. There were no manufacture markings or serial numbers present. These devices are intended for use in AR-15 type firearms and are on occasion also referred to as ‘Swift Links’.

Both devices were complete and only require the removal of a “bridge” of printed material, approximately .045-inch thick, to allow the rear take-down pin lug of an AR-15 type upper assembly to seat within the devices when installed in an AR-15 type receiver. The inclusion of this “bridge” feature appeared to be an ineffectual attempt to provide a false claim that the devices were not “complete” and thus not subject to regulation under the provisions of the Gun Control Act (GCA) and National Firearms Act (NFA). *See* 26 U.S.C. § 5845(b).

On July 30, 2021, the FTCB demonstrated the functionality of the device. An ATF Exemplar Colt AR-15 rifle was loaded with five (5) live rounds of ammunition

without the “swift link” device installed. The device fired semi-automatically; one shot fired with each single function of the trigger. Next, the device was inserted into the ATF exemplar firearm. The sequence was repeated. The firearm fired all five rounds of ammunition automatically, with the single function of the trigger.

The FTCB concluded that the conversion devices were each a part designed and intended solely and exclusively for use in converting a weapon into a machinegun. As such, the devices were each a “machinegun” as defined in 26 U.S.C. § 5845(b). Furthermore, since each device is considered a “machinegun,” each are also a “firearm,” as that term is defined under 26 U.S.C. § 5845(a)(6). Since each device is a “machinegun,” per 26 U.S.C. § 5845(b), each meet the definition of a “machinegun” under the GCA, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 921(a)(23).

On August 4, 2021, an ATF Undercover SA (UC), assigned to the Kansas City Field Office, attended an operational briefing relative to the planned purchase of swift link, drop-in auto sears from **Charles Lee WESTON**, owner of Drum Magazines LLC. After the briefing, the UC, drove to the business address located at 4015 Sterling Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri. The UC was fitted with an electronic recording device capable of capturing audio and video.

The UC entered the store and observed **WESTON** sitting behind the counter operating a laptop computer. The UC informed **WESTON** that he/she was interested in purchasing a large capacity magazine for a 300 BLK caliber firearm. A 300 BLK, also known as .300 AAC Blackout and 7.62x35mm, is a caliber often utilized in AR-type firearms. **WESTON** recommended a particular brand of magazine for 300 BLK caliber.

The UC retrieved the recommended magazine and brought it to the counter for purchase. The UC then asked **WESTON** if he possessed any “cell phone holders.” **WESTON** replied, “We might. I can check our website and see. It’s an online product only, but we still keep them here. We’re the same company.”

The UC observed **WESTON** review his computer to determine if the devices were in stock. **WESTON** then stated, “We have some in stock. So, the single ones are \$119 and the pair of 2 is \$149.” The UC stated he/she would purchase the two pack. **WESTON** then informed the UC that he would retrieve them from the back of the store. The UC observed **WESTON** walk to the rear of the business.

Shortly thereafter, **WESTON** returned and provided the UC with two (2) of the devices and said, “Take a look at these here before we get you rang up.” The UC visually and physically inspected the devices. Based on the UC’s training and experience, he/she recognized the devices to be “swift link auto sears,” capable of quickly converting semi-automatic AR-type rifles to fully-automatic.

The UC asked **WESTON** if the devices would work in 300 BLK or just .223 caliber. **WESTON** replied, "Every caliber. It's more of a trigger setup. As long as your mil-spec trigger. But ya, it'll work. You got me answering questions correctly." **WESTON**, acknowledging that he had actually described the true purpose of the device, laughed and said, "The proper answer would be 'Whatever phone you got, sir.'" **WESTON** again laughed and then stated, "You the first one that got me to answer the question like that. I'm tired." **WESTON** went on to state, "I hate this fucking country and the dumbass laws they have."

The UC provided **WESTON** with \$324.82 for the two (2) devices and one (1) extended magazine and then departed the business.

On August 5, 2021, the UC mailed the suspected swift link auto sears to ATF's FTCB for examination. The items were received on August 6, 2021. The FTCB then conducted a similar examination and test fire of the swift link auto sears that were purchased directly from **WESTON** within the store and found the devices to be operational. After conducting the examination and test fire, FTCB concluded that the devices are each a part designed and intended solely and exclusively for use in a converting a weapon into a machinegun; therefore, the devices are each a "machinegun" as defined in 26 U.S.C. § 5845(b). Additionally, each of the devices were not marked with maker or manufacturer markings or serial numbers as required by 26 U.S.C. § 5842.

On August 19, 2021, ATF SAs conducted a National Firearms Registration and Transfer Record search. The records search revealed that neither **WESTON** nor his business had any NFA weapons (machineguns) or devices registered, as would be required by law. See 26 U.S.C. § 5861.

On August 26, 2021, law enforcement executed federal search warrants for **WESTON's** business, Drum Magazines LLC, and residence. At the business, officers located a box with "Glock Full Auto Kit" written on it, containing two (2) "80% Glock Switches" with instructions, and a box with "Glock Select Fire Kit" written on it, containing numerous printed Select Fire Kit instructions. At the residence, officers located a Select Fire Kit Instructions document and a piece of a suspected 3D printed auto sear.

On September 8, 2021, the two (2) "80% Glock Switches" were sent to the FTCB for examination. On September 21, 2021, the FTCB determined that each device was "in and of itself, is a combination of parts designed and intended for use in converting a weapon into a machinegun: therefore [each] are "machineguns" as defined in 26 U.S.C. § 5845(b). Further, both devices, being machineguns, are also "firearms" as defined in 26 U.S.C. § 5845(a)(6). Both devices are also "machineguns" as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 921(a)(23).

4. Use of Factual Admissions and Relevant Conduct. The defendant acknowledges, understands and agrees that the admissions contained in Paragraph 3 and other portions of this plea agreement will be used for the purpose of determining his guilt and advisory sentencing range under the United States Sentencing Guidelines (“U.S.S.G.”), including the calculation of the defendant’s offense level in accordance with U.S.S.G. § 1B1.3(a)(2). The defendant acknowledges, understands and agrees that the conduct charged in any dismissed counts of the Information as well as all other uncharged related criminal activity may be considered as “relevant conduct” pursuant to U.S.S.G. § 1B1.3(a)(2) in calculating the offense level for the charge to which he is pleading guilty.

5. Statutory Penalties. The defendant understands that upon his plea of guilty to Count One of the Information charging him with a violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 922(o) and 924(a)(2), that is, Illegal Possession of a Machinegun, the maximum penalty the Court may impose is not more than ten (10) years of imprisonment, a \$250,000 fine, three (3) years of supervised release, and a \$100 mandatory special assessment per felony count of conviction which must be paid in full at the time of sentencing. The defendant further understands that this offense is a Class C felony.

6. Sentencing Procedures. The defendant acknowledges, understands and agrees to the following:

a. In determining the appropriate sentence, the Court will consult and consider the United States Sentencing Guidelines promulgated by the United States Sentencing Commission; these Guidelines, however, are advisory in nature, and the Court may impose a sentence either less than or greater than the defendant’s applicable Guidelines range, unless the sentence imposed is “unreasonable”;

b. The Court will determine the defendant’s applicable Sentencing Guidelines range at the time of sentencing;

c. In addition to a sentence of imprisonment, the Court may impose a term of supervised release of up to three (3) years; that the Court must impose a

period of supervised release if a sentence of imprisonment of more than one year is imposed;

d. If the defendant violates a condition of his supervised release, the Court may revoke his supervised release and impose an additional period of imprisonment of up to two (2) years without credit for time previously spent on supervised release. In addition to a new term of imprisonment, the Court also may impose a new period of supervised release, the length of which cannot exceed three (3) years, less the term of imprisonment imposed upon revocation of the defendant's first supervised release;

e. The Court may impose any sentence authorized by law, including a sentence that is outside of, or departs from, the applicable Sentencing Guidelines range;

f. Any sentence of imprisonment imposed by the Court will not allow for parole;

g. The Court is not bound by any recommendation regarding the sentence to be imposed or by any calculation or estimation of the Sentencing Guidelines range offered by the parties or the United States Probation Office; and

h. The defendant may not withdraw his guilty plea solely because of the nature or length of the sentence imposed by the Court.

7. Government's Agreements. Based upon evidence in its possession at this time, the United States Attorney's Office for the Western District of Missouri, as part of this plea agreement, agrees not to bring any additional charges against defendant for any federal criminal offenses related to Illegal Possession of a Machinegun which is related to the events which arose out of the defendant's conduct described in Paragraph 3 above.

The defendant understands that this plea agreement does not foreclose any prosecution for an act of murder or attempted murder, an act or attempted act of physical or sexual violence against the person of another, or a conspiracy to commit any such acts of violence or any criminal activity of which the United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri has no knowledge.

The defendant recognizes that the United States' agreement to forego prosecution of all of the criminal offenses with which the defendant might be charged is based solely on the promises made by the defendant in this agreement. If the defendant breaches this plea agreement, the United States retains the right to proceed with the original charges and any other criminal violations established by the evidence. The defendant expressly waives his right to challenge the initiation of the dismissed or additional charges against him if he breaches this agreement. The defendant expressly waives his right to assert a statute of limitations defense if the dismissed or additional charges are initiated against him following a breach of this agreement. The defendant further understands and agrees that if the Government elects to file additional charges against him following his breach of this plea agreement, he will not be allowed to withdraw his guilty plea.

8. Preparation of Presentence Report. The defendant understands the United States will provide to the Court and the United States Probation Office a government version of the offense conduct. This may include information concerning the background, character, and conduct of the defendant, including the entirety of his criminal activities. The defendant understands these disclosures are not limited to the count to which he has pleaded guilty. The United States may respond to comments made or positions taken by the defendant or the defendant's counsel and to correct any misstatements or inaccuracies. The United States further reserves its right to make any recommendations it deems appropriate regarding the disposition of this case, subject only to any limitations set forth in this plea agreement. The United States and the defendant expressly reserve the right to speak to the Court at the time of sentencing pursuant to Rule 32(i)(4) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

9. Withdrawal of Plea. Either party reserves the right to withdraw from this plea agreement for any or no reason at any time prior to the entry of the defendant's plea of guilty and

its formal acceptance by the Court. In the event of such withdrawal, the parties will be restored to their pre-plea agreement positions to the fullest extent possible. However, after the plea has been formally accepted by the Court, the defendant may withdraw his plea of guilty only if the Court rejects the plea agreement or if the defendant can show a fair and just reason for requesting the withdrawal. The defendant understands that if the Court accepts his plea of guilty and this plea agreement but subsequently imposes a sentence that is outside the defendant's applicable Sentencing Guidelines range, or imposes a sentence that the defendant does not expect, like or agree with, he will not be permitted to withdraw his plea of guilty.

10. Agreed Guidelines Applications. With respect to the application of the Sentencing Guidelines to this case, the parties stipulate and agree as follows:

- a. The Sentencing Guidelines do not bind the Court and are advisory in nature. The Court may impose a sentence that is either above or below the defendant's applicable Guidelines range, provided the sentence imposed is not "unreasonable";
- b. The applicable Guidelines section for the offense of conviction is U.S.S.G. § 2K2.1(a)(5), which provides for a base offense level of 18;
- c. The parties agree that *at least* a +2 level enhancement is applicable, pursuant to U.S.S.G. § 2K2.1(b)(1)(A), because the offense involved *at least* 6 firearms;
- d. The defendant has admitted his guilt and clearly accepted responsibility for his actions, and has assisted authorities in the investigation or prosecution of his own misconduct by timely notifying authorities of his intention to enter a plea of guilty, thereby permitting the Government to avoid preparing for trial and permitting the Government and the Court to allocate their resources efficiently. Therefore, he is entitled to a three-level reduction pursuant to § 3E1.1(a) and (b) of the Sentencing Guidelines. The Government, at the time of sentencing, will file a written motion with the Court to that effect, unless the defendant (1) fails to abide by all of the terms and conditions of this plea agreement and his pretrial release; or (2) attempts to withdraw his guilty plea, violates the law, or otherwise engages in conduct inconsistent with his acceptance of responsibility;

e. The parties agree that the Court will determine his applicable criminal history category after receipt of the presentence investigation report prepared by the United States Probation Office;

f. The defendant understands that the estimate of the parties with respect to the Guidelines computation set forth in the subsections of this paragraph does not bind the Court or the United States Probation Office with respect to the appropriate Guidelines levels. Additionally, the failure of the Court to accept these stipulations will not, as outlined in Paragraph 9 of this plea agreement, provide the defendant with a basis to withdraw his plea of guilty;

g. The defendant consents to judicial fact-finding by a preponderance of the evidence for all issues pertaining to the determination of the defendant's sentence, including the determination of any mandatory minimum sentence (including the facts that support any specific offense characteristic or other enhancement or adjustment), and any legally authorized increase above the normal statutory maximum. The defendant waives any right to a jury determination beyond a reasonable doubt of all facts used to determine and enhance the sentence imposed, and waives any right to have those facts alleged in the Information. The defendant also agrees that the Court, in finding the facts relevant to the imposition of sentence, may consider any reliable information, including hearsay;

h. The defendant understands and agrees that the factual admissions contained in Paragraph 3 of this plea agreement, and any admissions that he will make during his plea colloquy, support the imposition of the agreed-upon Guidelines calculations contained in this agreement.

11. Effect of Non-Agreement on Guidelines Applications. The parties understand, acknowledge and agree that there are no agreements between the parties with respect to any Sentencing Guidelines issues other than those specifically listed in Paragraph 10, and its subsections. As to any other Guidelines issues, the parties are free to advocate their respective positions at the sentencing hearing.

12. Change in Guidelines Prior to Sentencing. The defendant agrees that if any applicable provision of the Guidelines changes after the execution of this plea agreement, then any request by defendant to be sentenced pursuant to the new Guidelines will make this plea agreement voidable by the United States at its option. If the Government exercises its option to void the

plea agreement, the United States may charge, reinstate, or otherwise pursue any and all criminal charges that could have been brought but for this plea agreement.

13. Government's Reservation of Rights. The defendant understands that the United States expressly reserves the right in this case to:

- a. Oppose or take issue with any position advanced by defendant at the sentencing hearing which might be inconsistent with the provisions of this plea agreement;
- b. Comment on the evidence supporting the charge in the Information;
- c. Oppose any arguments and requests for relief the defendant might advance on an appeal from the sentences imposed and that the United States remains free on appeal or collateral proceedings to defend the legality and propriety of the sentence actually imposed, even if the Court chooses not to follow any recommendation made by the United States; and
- d. Oppose any post-conviction motions for reduction of sentence, or other relief.

14. Waiver of Constitutional Rights. The defendant, by pleading guilty, acknowledges that he has been advised of, understands, and knowingly and voluntarily waives the following rights:

- a. The right to plead not guilty and to persist in a plea of not guilty;
- b. The right to be presumed innocent until his guilt has been established beyond a reasonable doubt at trial;
- c. The right to a jury trial, and at that trial, the right to the effective assistance of counsel;
- d. The right to confront and cross-examine the witnesses who testify against him;
- e. The right to compel or subpoena witnesses to appear on his behalf; and
- f. The right to remain silent at trial, in which case his silence may not be used against him.

The defendant understands that by pleading guilty, he waives or gives up those rights and that there will be no trial. The defendant further understands that if he pleads guilty, the Court may ask him questions about the offense or offenses to which he pleaded guilty, and if the defendant answers those questions under oath and in the presence of counsel, his answers may later be used against him in a prosecution for perjury or making a false statement. The defendant also understands he has pleaded guilty to a felony offense and, as a result, will lose his right to possess a firearm or ammunition and might be deprived of other rights, such as the right to vote or register to vote, hold public office, or serve on a jury.

15. Waiver of Appellate and Post-Conviction Rights.

a. The defendant acknowledges, understands and agrees that by pleading guilty pursuant to this plea agreement he waives his right to appeal or collaterally attack a finding of guilt following the acceptance of this plea agreement, except on grounds of (1) ineffective assistance of counsel; or (2) prosecutorial misconduct.

b. The defendant expressly waives his right to appeal his sentence, directly or collaterally, on any ground except claims of (1) ineffective assistance of counsel; (2) prosecutorial misconduct; or (3) an illegal sentence. An “illegal sentence” includes a sentence imposed in excess of the statutory maximum, but does *not* include less serious sentencing errors, such as a misapplication of the Sentencing Guidelines, an abuse of discretion, or the imposition of an unreasonable sentence. However, if the United States exercises its right to appeal the sentence imposed as authorized by 18 U.S.C. § 3742(b), the defendant is released from this waiver and may, as part of the Government’s appeal, cross-appeal his sentence as authorized by 18 U.S.C. § 3742(a) with respect to any issues that have not been stipulated to or agreed upon in this agreement.

16. Financial Obligations. By entering into this plea agreement, the defendant represents that he understands and agrees to the following financial obligations:

a. The Court may order restitution to the victims of the offense to which the defendant is pleading guilty. The defendant agrees that the Court may order restitution in connection with the conduct charged in any counts of the Information which are to be dismissed and all other uncharged related criminal activity.

b. The United States may use the Federal Debt Collection Procedures Act and any other remedies provided by law to enforce any restitution order that may be entered as part of the sentence in this case and to collect any fine.

c. The defendant will fully and truthfully disclose all assets and property in which he has any interest, or over which the defendant exercises control directly or indirectly, including assets and property held by a spouse, nominee or other third party. The defendant's disclosure obligations are ongoing, and are in force from the execution of this agreement until the defendant has satisfied the restitution order in full.

d. Within 10 days of the execution of this plea agreement, at the request of the USAO, the defendant agrees to execute and submit (1) a Tax Information Authorization form; (2) an Authorization to Release Information; (3) a completed financial disclosure statement; and (4) copies of financial information that the defendant submits to the U.S. Probation Office. The defendant understands that compliance with these requests will be taken into account when the United States makes a recommendation to the Court regarding the defendant's acceptance of responsibility.

e. At the request of the USAO, the defendant agrees to undergo any polygraph examination the United States might choose to administer concerning the identification and recovery of substitute assets and restitution.

f. The defendant hereby authorizes the USAO to obtain a credit report pertaining to him to assist the USAO in evaluating the defendant's ability to satisfy any financial obligations imposed as part of the sentence.

g. The defendant understands that a Special Assessment will be imposed as part of the sentence in this case. The defendant promises to pay the Special Assessment of \$100 by submitting a satisfactory form of payment to the Clerk of the Court prior to appearing for the sentencing proceeding in this case. The defendant agrees to provide the Clerk's receipt as evidence of his fulfillment of this obligation at the time of sentencing.

h. The defendant certifies that he has made no transfer of assets or property for the purpose of (1) evading financial obligations created by this Agreement; (2) evading obligations that may be imposed by the Court; nor (3) hindering efforts of the USAO to enforce such financial obligations. Moreover, the defendant promises that he will make no such transfers in the future.

i. In the event the United States learns of any misrepresentation in the financial disclosure statement, or of any asset in which the defendant had an interest at the time of this plea agreement that is not disclosed in the financial disclosure

statement, and in the event such misrepresentation or nondisclosure changes the estimated net worth of the defendant by ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) or more, the United States may at its option: (1) choose to be relieved of its obligations under this plea agreement; or (2) let the plea agreement stand, collect the full forfeiture, restitution, and fines imposed by any criminal or civil judgment, and also collect 100% (one hundred percent) of the value of any previously undisclosed assets. The defendant agrees not to contest any collection of such assets. In the event the United States opts to be relieved of its obligations under this plea agreement, the defendant's previously entered pleas of guilty shall remain in effect and cannot be withdrawn.

17. Waiver of FOIA Request. The defendant waives all of his rights, whether asserted directly or by a representative, to request or receive, or to authorize any third party to request or receive, from any department or agency of the United States any records pertaining to the investigation or prosecution of this case including, without limitation, any records that may be sought under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552, or the Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. § 552a.

18. Waiver of Claim for Attorney's Fees. The defendant waives all of his claims under the Hyde Amendment, 18 U.S.C. § 3006A, for attorney's fees and other litigation expenses arising out of the investigation or prosecution of this matter.

19. Defendant's Breach of Plea Agreement. If the defendant commits any crimes, violates any conditions of release, or violates any term of this plea agreement between the signing of this plea agreement and the date of sentencing, or fails to appear for sentencing, or if the defendant provides information to the Probation Office or the Court that is intentionally misleading, incomplete, or untruthful, or otherwise breaches this plea agreement, the United States will be released from its obligations under this agreement. The defendant, however, will remain bound by the terms of the agreement, and will not be allowed to withdraw his plea of guilty.

The defendant also understands and agrees that in the event he violates this plea agreement, all statements made by him to law enforcement agents subsequent to the execution of this plea agreement, any testimony given by him before a grand jury or any tribunal or any leads from such statements or testimony shall be admissible against him in any and all criminal proceedings. The defendant waives any rights that he might assert under the United States Constitution, any statute, Rule 11(f) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, Rule 410 of the Federal Rules of Evidence, or any other federal rule that pertains to the admissibility of any statements made by him subsequent to this plea agreement.

20. Defendant's Representations. The defendant acknowledges that he has entered into this plea agreement freely and voluntarily after receiving the effective assistance, advice and approval of counsel. The defendant acknowledges that he is satisfied with the assistance of counsel, and that counsel has fully advised him of his rights and obligations in connection with this plea agreement. The defendant further acknowledges that no threats or promises, other than the promises contained in this plea agreement, have been made by the United States, the Court, his attorneys or any other party to induce him to enter his plea of guilty.

21. No Undisclosed Terms. The United States and defendant acknowledge and agree that the above-stated terms and conditions, together with any written supplemental agreement that might be presented to the Court in camera, constitute the entire plea agreement between the parties, and that any other terms and conditions not expressly set forth in this agreement or any written supplemental agreement do not constitute any part of the parties' agreement and will not be enforceable against either party.

22. Federal Firearms License (FFL) The defendant acknowledges and agrees that his conviction for violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 922(o) and 924(a)(2), that is, Illegal Possession of a Machinegun, prohibits him under 18 U.S.C. § 922(g) from owning, possessing, or otherwise exercising dominion or control over firearms or ammunition. This conviction also prohibits him from having a Federal Firearms License (FFL) in accordance with 18 U.S.C. § 923(d), or any other provisions of the Gun Control Act of 1968. He also understands that he is ineligible to become a Federal Firearms Licensee at any point in the future.

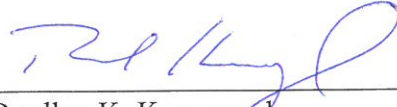
Th defendant agrees to voluntarily surrender his FFL and further agrees that, following the surrender of his FFL, he will not reapply for licensure under Chapter 44, Title 18, United States Code, nor serve as a responsible person or officer of any Federal Firearms Licensee. This includes the defendant's agreement that he will not apply through any individuals or corporations presently holding any license listed above, through the officers or directors of such corporations, or through any surrogates acting on behalf of any entities or individuals holding the license indicated above. Furthermore, the defendant agrees not to deal in firearms or obtain employment with a business that deals in firearms following the surrender of the FFL; or aid, abet or otherwise conspire with others to actually or constructively possess firearms or ammunition.

23. Standard of Interpretation. The parties agree that, unless the constitutional implications inherent in plea agreements require otherwise, this plea agreement should be interpreted according to general contract principles and the words employed are to be given their normal and ordinary meanings. The parties further agree that, in interpreting this agreement, any

drafting errors or ambiguities are not to be automatically construed against either party, whether or not that party was involved in drafting or modifying this agreement.

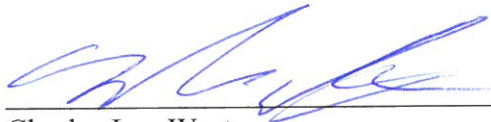
Teresa A. Moore
United States Attorney

Dated: 2/23/2022


Bradley K. Kavanaugh
Assistant United States Attorney

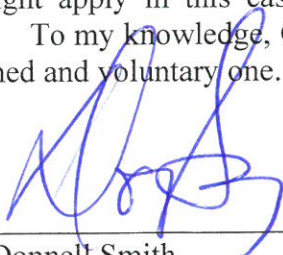
I have consulted with my attorney and fully understand all of my rights with respect to the offense charged in the Information. Further, I have consulted with my attorney and fully understand my rights with respect to the provisions of the Sentencing Guidelines. I have read this plea agreement and carefully reviewed every part of it with my attorney. I understand this plea agreement and I voluntarily agree to it.

Dated: 02-23-2022


Charles Lee Weston
Defendant

I am defendant Charles Lee Weston's attorney. I have fully explained to him his rights with respect to the offense charged in the Information. Further, I have reviewed with him the provisions of the Sentencing Guidelines which might apply in this case. I have carefully reviewed every part of this plea agreement with him. To my knowledge, Charles Lee Weston's decision to enter into this plea agreement is an informed and voluntary one.

Dated: 2/23/22


Donnell Smith
Attorney for Defendant Charles Lee Weston